latical productions is fully equal, if not superior, to Quarantine, with a salary of \$40 a month and a dwelling house. Soon after the Board adjourned. REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. REPUBLICAN MASS MEFTING.

SANDESKY, Obio, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

It is estimated that there were 30,000 persons prosent at the Republican meeting in this city to day.

Speeches were made by Gov. Chase, Senator Wade,

John Sherman, esq., and Mr. Howard of Michigan. MAINE ELECTION. CUMBERLAND COUNTY. John Sherman, esq., and Mr. Howard of Michigan.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Perrisseror, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

The procession and Democratic mass meeting in this city to-day was large and imposing. Speeches were delivered from two stands, in English and German, by delivered from two stands, in English and German, by delivered from two stands, in English and German, by Charles Shaler, esq.. Gov. Todd of Ohio, Mr. Brown of Marlyland, Mr. Deitz of New-York, the Hon. John of Marlyland, Mr. Deitz of New-York, the Hon. John of Merkent of Mr. Deitz of New-York, the Hon. John of Mr. Break and one of Mr. Break and one of Mr. Break and the standard for Congress from the XXIst District, and Alexander Wadlaw from the XXIId.

Strong Fillmore resolutions were passed. Fillmore resolutions were passed. BUCHANAN STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Buchanan State Convention met here to-day.

The attendance is about 1,000, and an unusually large number of the leading and talented men of the party size present. Benj. F. Butler of Lowell made the opening speech. Ashel Phelps, jr., of Sprinefield, was chosen President by 502 out of 912 votes. Giles F. Whitney of Winchendon was his principal opponent.

E. D. Beach of Springfield was noministed for Governor by acclamation. He accepted in a speech, in which he referred in eloquent terms to the parity which seemed to curviton this nation, and referred with expressions of censure to those dry and worthless limbs of the party which the first sweeze had swept away from us. He said wherever the Democracy of Massachusetts went he would go with them, and the flag of his country should be his winding sheet if they fell.

Caleb Stetson of Braintree declined a renomination for Licut.-Governor, and Charles Thompson of Charlestown was proposed for the nomination, but it was given to Albert Currier of Newburyport.

The State ficket was then completed as follows: For Secretary of State, Jonathan E. Field of Stockbridge; Attorney-General, Ezra Wilkinson of Dedham; Auditor of Accounts, Giles H. Whitney of Winchendon; Treesurer, Stedman Butwick of Concord.

A ballot for two Presidential Electors at Large resulted as follows:
Whole number of votes, 964; necessary to a choice, BUCHANAN STATE CONVENTION. 5,511 YORK COUNTY. Biddeford. 4.133 N. J. Lord of Salem received 504; Whiting Gris-old of Greenfield, 471; Henry W. Bishop of Lenox, 6; Abraham H. Howland of New-Bedford, 457; and Davis of Worcester, 53. Mr. Lord was accepted unanimously as first elector. Mr. Lord was accepted unanimously as first elector. For the second a discussion arose as to the merits of Mesers. Griswold and Bishop.

Isaac H. Wright of Boston, objected to Mr. Griswold, saying that he had elected the Hon. Charles sumner to the U. S. Senate.

B. F. Butler of Lowell, defended the coalition, and aid by the living Jehovah he would have voted for fr. Sumner had he had a vote to give in the Legislaurer at the time. 1,951 Mr. Griswold was finally accepted as second Sena-The District Electors are to be elected by District Accept and indorse the Cincinnati platform and can-Accept and indorse the Cincinnat plantorm and cadidates; reaffirm the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine; comp innert the Democrats and denounce the Republicans in Congress, and declare for the Union.

Col. Isaac H. Wright of Boston made the principal speech of the day. The proceedings generally were ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.
The following is the latest intelligence brought by the steamship City of Baltimore, which arrived at this port, from Liverpool the 27th ult., this evening:

London, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 20, 1856.
The improved weather caused a slight raily in consols, which had not been very firm and the business rather immainante. The closing prices were 95½ 995½ for money and 95½ 995½ for account.

The Times city article of Tuesday evening says: The Punds opened dull at yesterday's quotation, but subsequently advanced an eighth, influenced by the improvement in the weather. Money in good supply at 4½ per cent, without any pressure in the Discount market. At the Paris Bourse on Tuesday the Three Per Cents at 76f, 46c, for Money, and 70f, 50c, for Account.

Mr. Boulenieffe, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th of August. onstantinople on the 20th of August.

The Russians have not evacuated the roads leading to Bayazida.

Kars was completely evacuated on the 4th of August. The fortifications were left untouched.

The evacuation of Reul and Ismel had began.

The papers say that the fortifications at Tiutche were blown-up by the Russians.

The Suttan of Turkey had reestablished the navigation of the Employees town Ragdad to Rassara. The Suitan of Turkey had reestablished the naviga-tion of the Euphrates from Bagdad to Bassara.

In Spain the Cabinet was availing itself of the re-sources of the law of desamoralization, secularizing the ecclesiastical property formerly held in Mortmain. The aw was being rigorously put in execution. The Junta of Desamoralization holds two meetings every week and disposes of a large amount of property.

The steamship Indian arrived at Liverpool from Juebec on Wednesday morning, 25th August.

The steamer Arctic had arrived at Consensions. Sho 1.209 The steamship Cambria was to sail on Saturday, Aug. 30, in place of the Arabia. The latter would be dispatched on the following Thursday, as an extra 65 546 7
FRANKLIN COUNTY.
162 2 137
17 234
17 27 patched on the following Industacy, as an extra steamer.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say: "A continuance of showery weather has made th Orain trade steady. At Treesday's market there was a good attendance, and good WHEAT was taken at Friday's rates with avidity, while inferior was un-alable. Flour in good demand at full rates, and in some cases an advance of 6d. established. Corn—A speculative inquiry at quotations published. Beef unchaged. Pork steady, with but little doing."

Messrs. Maxwell & Co.'s Circular says: 20 629 362 20 PISCATAQUIS COUNTY. 24 9 125 3 99 CORN continues to attract attention as the resppearance of the potato disease receives daily confirmation. 12 196 ANNIVERSARY OF PERRY'S VICTORY.
PITTSBUGB, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.
The anniversary of Perry's Victory was celebrated are by a military parade. The Protestant Association also had a large procession. PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

1,731 1,04 168 1,189

124 63 . 104

132 107 22 22

119 105 52 67 22 52 65 16 30 THE COTTON CROP. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10, 1856.

The Charleston Courier Price Current makes the crop of Uplands 3,480,000 bales, and Long Cotton 444,500 bales and the crop of Rice for the United States 171,000 tierces. SAILING OF THE NIAGARA. Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.
The steamship Niagara sailed at noon to-day, with 62 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax. She took out about half a million in specie. COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. The Board met at the office in Worth street, yester-day afternoon, the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck in the chair, and Messrs. Carrigan, Cummings, Crabtree, Hunt, Purdy, Garrigue, and Health Officer Thompson Present.
Since the 28th of August there have been 18 cases of yellow fever admitted to the Marine Hospital, of which four have been employed in the establishment—three of them terminated fatally. There have been 22 cases of yellow lever among the employees since the introduction of the disease. 3,400 of yellow lever among the employees since the introduction of the disease.

The following is the report of yellow fever cases made by the Hea th Officer, from August 30 to Sept. 11:

Date. Names of Person. Where From.

Aug. 29. Joseph Stigart Vessel.

Aug. 29. Morrist. Vessel outward bound.

Sept. 4. M. Perett' Vessel Pier 10 E. R.

Sept. 4. M. Perett' Vessel outward bound.

Sept. 4. M. Perett' Vessel Pier 10 E. R.

Sept. 8. S. Small. Vessel.

Sept. 9. T. H. Umson. Vessel.

Sept. 9. T. H. Umson. Vessel.

Sept. 9. H. Jimge. A. Sallor's Retreat, City.

Sept. 9. J. Pope. Vessel.

Sept. 4. A. Raye. City.

Sept. 4. Sallor's Retreat, City.

Sept. 5. Franz Ritz. Employee.

been admitted to the hospital, and 22 employees been smitten.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 3, 1856.

Number strived since, to Sept. 10, 1856.

Total.

To same date in 1855.

| 95,865 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856

Total. 1,422 1,970
Overdraft January 1, 1856. \$453,031 07
Receipts to Sept. 3. \$196,677 67
Since to Sept. 10, for commutation of passebgris. 2,665 00, 200,345 67

James R. Doyle was appointed Gate-Keeper at

3,660 00-200,845 67

10 towns...... 2,631

1,416 1,351 | 2,997 | 1,351 | 206 | 2,099 |
| SAGADAHOC COUNTY. |
1,197	289	250	8:56
464	139	62	235
570	75	21	255
15	2	16	54
179	129	43	125
177	28	29	140
167	92	74	147
36	25	13	61
136	85	16	115

32,725 26,826 44,99 Ila, 18,316; Morr VOTE FOR CONGRESS. FIRST DISTRICT. 1855. SECOND DISTRICT. 1,197 above 1,291 THIRD DISTRICT.

Rep. B. Ruff.

Abbott. Ingella......175 70 121 275 .344 191 FOURTH DISTRICT. FERNANDO WOOD. SIR: Mayor Wood has sent forth, by way of excuse for his anxiety to be reelected to the office, a letter addressed to Moses Taylor and others, who, for some unaccountable reason, have been induced to commend his pretended virtues. The document which those gentlemen signed could not have been written by either of them, and out of tended to sight the piece for one ball, so that, in the common charity, it must be supposed that they did not know its contents. It was carefully prepared, for the purpose of anabling him to come before the people with his answer, which contains scarcely one truth. hands of a skillful man, one will hit the mark, while It may be that he set about it in good earnest to reform some of the abuses of the city; such as did not in

terfere with his interest.

What has he done to put down the spirit of gambling in lottery policies? What has he done to suppress the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries? Rothing. What has he done to give efficiency to the Police? Nothing. The truth (of which the gentlemen who addressed him are more igonrant than the school-boys along the Shawangune Mountains) is that the efficiency of the police, except in a few places along Broadway, was never more inefficient than it now is. Extensive roberies and burglanies are almost nightly committed—the thief is neither caught nor the stolen property recovered. Instances are innumerable of large robberies by which the citizen has been beggared with no restoration.

Where are the proofs of an inflexible determination to enforce wholesome maxims of economy and integrity in the municipal legislature? Is it to be found in the nomination of such a man as James Irving (a butcher) to the office of Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies? Is it to be found in the Controller's Report for carriage hire? In the illegal and outrageous expenditure for raising the Joseph Walker? Is it in the signature to the warrants to enable the Superintendent or head of the

hire? In the illegal and outrageous expenditure for raising the Joseph Walker? Is it in the signature to the warrants to enable the Superintendent or head of the Department of Streets, to take \$260,000 in six months for cleaning streets? Or in his attempt, in the form of a tax, to take out of the pockets of the citizens \$200,000 by an illegal tax? Compare his acts with his pretensions. His example gives the lie to his professous.

But he complains of a want of authority to do his duty, and excuses himself by the assertion of downright and absolute falsehoods. He complains that he has not been able to close the rum-shops on the Sabbath, by reason of the act of the Legislature known as the Maine Liquor law. This is untrue. That law did not interfere in any manner with the laws for the observance of the Sabbath. He has the same power now in regard to them that he ever had. He finds it convenient to obtain the suffrages of both the good and the vicious portion of the community by charging upon the laws the fault. He complains that he cannot lock up the poor, degraded and wretched prostitutes. Does he expect by this to eatch the votes of real Christians? If he does, they ought first to know who the women were that he did arrest, and who were, by means of the habeas corpus, taken from his unholy and unrighteous grasp. Let the inquiry be made, or let him answer if he can—How many of his policemen and officers now live with and are fed and clothed by the wages of the iniquity of these poor, degraded women? Why did he not begin to clear the Augean stable at home?

The indiscriminate arrest of all females who had violated no laws but those of nature and of God, with those who were acting in obedience to the stern requirements of poverty, required the interference of the judicial power, and because it was afforded to protect the innocent and not the guilty, this would-be potentate cries aloud against the action of the Judiciary. When he charges that such "were again sent at large "to outrage decency" he utters a foul mout

"the Lower House of last winter, passed on this modern hero.

He says that the gambling-houses were broken up—
of this I cannot speak—but in the "causes not proper
to be discussed, under his own interference to prevent
the proper punishment.

Let this modern hypocrite who thirsts after more

the proper punishment.

Let this modern bypocrite who thirsts after more power, and who "would rather be the Chief Magistrate "of this city than hold any office in the State," if the next Legislature will clothe him "with sufficient legal "authorsty to carry out the reforms which he has initiated authority to inquire what members of your Police Department, of which you are the head, consort with and are fed or clothed or supported by common prostitues? How many and which of them are or have been thieves? Have you not power to refuse to tim out an American to put in a foreigner! Have you not the power to close the rumshops on the Sabbath, or to punish those who sell rum on that day? to keep the peace of the city by the arrest of all disorderly persons, whether prostitutes or others? Have you not the power to withhold your name from a warrant upon the city treasury, when you know the mency has not been carned: to punish vice; to reward virtue; to appoint good men and true to office; to tefund to a bank money that may have been misplaced to your credit: to make restitution when your gains have been ill gotten; in short, to do all that an honest man ought to wish to do?

You speak the truth when you say that the moral power of your station has enabled you to de much, but you will fail to convince the people that the "energy and scill" which the Almighty has planted in your nature ought to be gratified by enforcing upon you more power.

Your vaulting ambition must be further curbed. You failed in your unholy effort to become head of the State, and if the people are true to themselves, you will no longer be permitted to disgrace the city.

Tell the people the name of one who has appended his name to your call who is engaged in any business save that of making money. Does any one of them employ any portion of his time for the public! Has any one of them ever given any portion of his time to the ascertainment of the truth of their assertions?

around you as your body-guard in the police? Does any one of them know that your appointments are nearly all made in violation of law? Do they know how you deprived the City Judge of an honest and faithful officer? Do they know that you used, and perhaps still use, the proxy of Resorder Smith in making appointments to office? Do they know anything about the manner in which you reward your parasites out of the public treasury?

cerity—faise-hearted and most thoroughly selfish—therefore dangerous.

You are even now distrusted by your fellows, and your best friend, the Recorder, has deserted you.

Your bold recklessness and utter disregard of truth in your recent letter is at least equaled by your course of dealing with your old friend Marvin, who on a recent trial before some of your bosom friends, has recovered several thousand dollars against you for alleged frauds.

cevered several thousand dollars against you for alleged frauds.

In the face of all this, the indomitable energy and will which you sacriligiously say "the Almighty has planted in your nature," induces you to become a candidate for election.

In doing so you begin by insulting the Legislature of the State, the Judiciary, the majesty of the laws, the sworn jurors who have tried your intended victims, the Common Council of this City, the sworn public officers, and every body who has had the manhood to stand up against the exercise of your unlimited power; and end in braving the Almighty.

If the people are prepared to say "Aye," then we will all throw up our caps and cry, "Long live Fernando the Second."

New York, September 19, 1856.

INDUSTRIAL INTRLLIGENCE.

NEW FIRE-ARMS. - Messrs. Blitthouski & Hoffman of this city have shown us a rifle, recently patented by them, in which a very encouraging attempt has been made to apply the revolver principle to the full-size and full-powered rifle. There are several market peculiarities tending to make this less objectionable than most of the previous efforts in this direction, one of which is the conical rather than the plane form of the joint, between the revolving part and the barrel. The forward extremity of each charge-chamber is guarded by a conical lip, and the chambered part is necessarily drawn back, by suitable mechanism, sufficient to clear these before the revolving motion is commenced. This forward and backward motion i made, also, to ram the cartridge tightly home into its ptace, before it arrives opposite the barrel ready to be discharged. The piece is capable of carrying twentyeight charges, six of which are in the revolving por tion, and twenty-two in a long tube under the barrel, whence they are forced into the revolving portion as fast as the chambers therein are presented empty.

The most decided novelty, however, which we find
among the very recent patents in this line, is an effort by G. Buckle and E. Dorsch of Munroe, Mich., to combine the advantages of the shot-gun, or of th "blunderbuss," with the accuracy of the rifle. Several balls, of a suitable form, are fitted, side by side so as perfectly to fill the grooves of the rifle, but with paper between the balls, to prevent their cohering when discharged. The Scientific American affirms that balls thus fitted in a smooth bore will spread very slightly, so as to fill a circle two feet six inches in diameter at the distance of three hundred paces, and by giving the grooves a twist in the usual manner, the balls will scatter less. This arm, if otherwise as convenient as the ordinary rifles, must be a valuable acquisition for poor marksmen, as the chance of hitting game would be very largely increased. It is it

the remainder will sprinkle around it. SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO NANTUCKET .- An ex tension of the Boston and Cape Cod Marine Telegraph line has just been made by laying a submarine cable to Nantucket. The wire is loaded every twen-ty-five feet with one pound leaden weights, and the whole was laid by the aid of a steamer on the 19th ult. It was previously wound on a reel, and weighed ten tuns. The greatest speed in laying it was found miles per hour. It has been stated that this cable was an American triumph of skil etc. This is a mistake as the cable was imported for this express purpose

The present Postmaster at Jonestown, Lebanon Co., was appointed under Thomas Jefferson's administration, by Gideon Granger, then Postmaster-General, on the 23d of September, 1802. He is now 81 years old, and does all the business himself,

THE TABERNACLE KANSAS FUND.

arer of the Tabernacle Kaness Aid Committee ac

KANSAS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS

Statements of the Free-State Prisoners.

PRO-SLAVERY ACCOUNTS.

We copy from eu. .. Louis exchanges the following important . = 11 c rumors in regard to the

PRO-SLAVERY NEWS.

War in Kansas:

PRO-SLAVERY NEWS.

Correspondence of The Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Sept. 3, 1856.

Since the skirmish at Osawattamie, of which you were apprised, the Pro-Slavery party, for greater effectiveness, determined not to make any other attack upon Lane or Brown's forces until the 13th. Many of the different companies, who only expected to remain a few days, and were unprepared for a regular campaign, returned to their homes to make such preparation as was required, and design coming back to prosecute the war with greater determination and boldness. Immediately upon the separation of this body of men, Abolitionists, driven to extremity by hunger, were necessarily compelled to make some bold attack upon anything that offered.

It seems the returning Santa Fé trains were the most convenient, and on the day before vesterday they surrounded and took Wim. McKinney's train of twenty wagons—their oxen, provisions and wagons. Bent's, and one or two other trains, were close in the rear of McKinney's, and it is feared they have shared the same fate. One or two outward bound trains are afraid to leave the line, as these robbing parties have threatened all, and say that they will even come into the State and destroy Westport, New Santa Fé and this place. Of this we feel no apprehension, save by incendaries. We learn that Richardson is still in the field, with 700 or 800 men, and near to Lawrence. It is expected that he will make an attack upon Lawrence in a day or two.

A letter from Leavenworth City, dated on the 2d

A letter from Leavenworth City, dated on the 2d

A letter from Leavenworth City, dated on the 2d inst., contains the following information:

"The Territory is again in great excitement. I came yesterday in a company from Weston to help guard this city from destruction. Two houses were burned this morning at 2 o'clock. They both belonged to Free-Soilers. To-day all is quiet here. Yesterday two men were killed, one Pro-Slavery and one Free-Soiler. One on each side also mortally wounded. The Free-Soilers are leaving on every boat. I never saw the horrors of mor before. I stood guard last night for the preservation of property, with the Burneses and others, the best men in Weston. An attack from Lane's men is expected daily. Letters have been intercepted to that effect. I shall probably go to Lecompton to-day, and see what is the state of affairs there. The greatest danger here is, I think, from fire. The houses are very com-

bustible. The town will be burned, I fear, unless guarded vigilantly. Settlers with their families are leaving in great numbers. The collision here was brought on in this way:

"Letters were found giving directions to certain Free-State men to secrete arms in various parts of the town; men would then come in by small squads, and when ready a company would march from Lawrence to surprise the town. The Pro-Slavery men organized, and were searching the houses when they were fired on. One man from near Platte City was killed by a shot from a house. The fire was returned, and Phillips, Free-Soil lawyer, was killed. Phillips' brother is lying at the point of death. I hope the matter may end here—that peace will yet be restored. But it looks like hoping against hope."

An extra from the office of The Western Dispatch, published at Independence, Sept. 3, 1 o'clock a. m.,

published at Independence, Sept. 3, 1 o'clock a. expresses great apprehensions of a visit from Lane and that they will pay their respects to Lexington, Westport and Santa Fé. It is said "these desperadoes "swear they will carry everything before them, and "leave nothing." The Dispatch seems to place implicit reliance upon this news, though it is not likely to be well founded.

be well founded.

The extra contains the following letter from a number of gentlemen from Westport. It is dated:

WESTPORT, Ms., Sept. 2, 1856.

W. R. BERNARD, J. BERNARD.

J. BERNARD, A. G. BOONE, J. G. HAMILTON, JAMES FINDLEY.

MOST IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

STATEMENTS OF PRISONERS DEPRIVED OF THEIR PROPERTY AND HOMES.

Subjoined will be found a number of statements from prominent men of Leavenworth City, which, in pursuance of a suggestion made by us on Saturday, have been written out and handed in for publication. We call especial attention to the revelations made by Dr. Norton and Messrs. Davis and McCracken. These gentlemen are well known by many as persons of property and influence in Kansas, and their statements will tend very greatly to establish the truth in regard to the wretched condition of things in the Territory, and especially in Leavenworth City. The statements of Messrs. Quintal and Clark will also be found of importance. We present them all without comment. They tell a tale of wrong and outrage, the enormity of which no reflections of ours could either mitigate or augment. STATEMENT OF DR. NORTON.

which no reflections of ours could either mitigate or augment.

STATEMENT OF DR. NORTON.

The undersigned has been a practicing physician in Weston, Platte County, Mo., from the Spring of 1839 to the last of April, 1854. From that time to the 2d of September, 1856, I have resided in Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, engaged in the latter place, viz: Leavenworth City, in the business of druggist and practicing physician, and among one of the thirty-two original proprietors of Leavenworth, with the exception of four or five who resided at Fort Leaven worth. The Leavenworth Association was composed of those of us who had long resided in Weston and vicinity, and feeling a lively interest in the unparalleled growth and future prosperity of the place as one of the original proprietors, and owning a large number of lots that must be exceedingly valuable if Kansas should be made a Free State, and believing that the advantages for education, internal improvements and increase in value of real estate, was greatly in favor of a Free State, I expressed my preferences that it should be made such, and unfortunately, perhaps, but voted for the Topeka Constitution and with the Free-State party, but had refrained from taking any active part in politics generally, and had endeavored to pursue a strictly conservative course. On Monday night I was called upon by Fred. Emory at the head of an armed company. He asked if I was a law and order man. I replied, "I am, Sir." He next inquired in case of invasion if I would take up arms in favor of the Pro-Slavery party, I replied that he knew I was lame in consequence of a fractured leg, but that I would do nything in my power consistently to protect the town. He replied, "That is right; that is sufficient. You "can go to bed and sleep quietly." But the next morning he again called on me at the head of an armed body of men and in the most peremptory manner informed me that I must leave forthwith. I told him that I had a large stock of goods, and asked if I could have time to pack them.

boat before I left.

There were persons in the company engaged in driving me off, owing me borrowed money, and on account.

About thirty persons were driven upon the same boat in a similar manner.

S. NORTON, M. D.

Mr. Russell on the 1st of September, and in that conversation I asked him what was to be done, if I would be permitted to remain and do business. He said he could not tell what was to be done, but one thing cortain, every man that aided or assisted Lane and his men, or sympathized with the Free-State men of Kansas, would have to leave or suffer the consequences, as much as to say that I would have to leave or be killed.

After collecting all the information he regard to my personal safety, I found it would be impossible for me to remain. I have been informed by several different party denounce me and say "I should be shot, I was a "d—d mean man, I had been furnishing Free-State "men with provisions," &c. I was informed by a person who came down on the same boat that he heard the mod debating my case after I got on board. Some were for taking me off and having me shot, and others were for letting me off and having me shot, and others were for letting me go. There have been armed bands of men, composed of men from Georgia, South Carolina and Missouri, and some who were residents of the Territory, who have been parading around our town and vicinity, stealing men's horses, destroying private property and killing innocent and unoffending men. I was compelled to leave my home in Loavenworth on very short notice, having scarcely money enough to bring my family te this city. I have left some \$12,000 worth of property in goods and real estate, all left expessed to an infuriated mob. Such outrages as I have witnessed in Kansas call loudly on the citizens of the States for redress, and I hope such a state of things will not be permitted to go unpunished. N. McChackin.

STATEMENT OF J. A. DAVIS.

About 700 men, composeed of Georgians, South Caro-

not be permitted to go unpunished. N. McCrackin.

STATEMENT OF J. A. DAVIS.

About 700 men, composed of Georgians, South Carolinians. Missourians, and Alabamians, have been camping within six miles of the City of Leavenworth. On Saturday and Sunday, 30th and 31st alt., they all came into the city to vote at the municipal election, and to prevent the Free-State men from voting. There was great excitement in the city all day Saturday and Saturday night by the firing of guns, and shooting by the mob incessantly. They would enter the greeries and imperatively demand liquor from those who kept them. No Free-State man dared show his head in the streets, but were making their way out of the city as well as they could into the bushes, or anywhere they could secrete themselves, wives and children. Many of the Free-State men left their wives and children behind them in the city, hoping that they would receive no harm from the hands of those in possession of the city.

On Sunday night companies of thirty to fifty or more went all over the city, crying out in a loud voice for all those who would not take up arms to enforce the Territory immediately or suffer the consequences. They halted before my door. I did not go to the door, although I was up. In fact, I did not retire at all that night nor the following night. Monday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, Capt. Emory's company came to my front door. I opened the back door with the intention of making my escape into the bushes with my little child, two years of age, in my arms, but found the house surrounded by armed men. One of them touched my breast with his bayonet, and swore that "I "should not run away that way." I went back inta the room and half a dozen of them rushed in and commenced searching the house—insulted the women by cursing, swearing, pushing them with their guns. Two men took hold of me and took me out of doors. mm that I gave nim the grain man, and the but he utterly refused to assist me. They were well acquainted with me, and told me that if I was willing to fight on their side I might stay.

I am a printer by trade. I was there working for the catholic church. I did not

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8. Norros, M. D.

I emigrated to Leaveworth City on the 2d day of clother, I.S.A. After remaining there a let was particularly stated and the control of the control of